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ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN COSTA RICA

PA021620 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1536 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (LATIN)--A delegation of Andean Pact foreign ministers will discuss the Nicaraguan situation with the Costa Rican Government, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has announced here. The minister said that the mission will arrive this week and will include the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Calderon also announced that the discussions will include the OAS resolution calling for the replacement of the Somozist government in Nicaragua. The five Andean Pact countries have recognized the belligerent status of the opposition forces fighting against President Somoza in Nicaragua. In addition, Ecuador and Peru have severed relations with Nicaragua.

URUGUAY PROPOSES CREATION OF NUCLEAR FUEL CENTER

PY042348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2213 GMT 4 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago Chile, 4 Jul (LATIN)--Uruguay proposed today the creation of a nuclear fuel production center in the continent. The proposal was presented to the XIII meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission [CIEN] which is being held here. The proposal was presented before 80 delegates representing 17 countries. The Uruguayan delegation called for an intensification of international, especially regional, cooperation to make possible a rapid and sure development of a nuclear fuel production program at a reasonable cost. The Uruguayan delegation also expressed their country's interest in cooperating for the joint financing of costly installations such as that of high flux reactors for the study of irradiated matter.

Analyzing the creation of the regional nuclear fuel production center in the continent, the Uruguyan delegation indicated that in that way production, processing and transport costs will reduced. During today's session, the secretary general of the Organization for the Banning of Nuclear Weapons in Latin American[OPANAL], Hector Gros, offered this organization's cooperation in projects for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Gros added that the Tlaltelolco Treaty signed in Mexico which bans nuclear weapons in the continent "has a unique and highly important significance for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Latin America." In turn, the president of the U.S. Nuclear Society [ANS], Edward Hennely, expressed on behalf of this organization the willingness to step up contacts and cooperation with the CIEN.

UPEB URGES PHILIPPINES, ECUADOR TO JOIN

PA030353 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Union of Banana Exporting Countries [UPEB] has invited the Philippines and Ecuador, as third and (?first) in rank among banana-producing countries, respectively, to join UPEB. An agreement to that effect was reached during an executive council meeting held in Guatamala last weekend following the election of the organization's executive director. It is regarded as important that both the Philippines and Ecuador join the organization which groups most banana-producing countries. The national [as heard] UPEB council will meet on 20 July in Panama City to officially install the new executive director, Franz Lara. Outgoing Exectutive Director Hernan Vallejo will be honored on that occasion for a job well done. UPEB will be given a new impetus this year in pursuit of strengthening worldwide banana policy.

COMMITTEE OF 25 DEMANDS PAY HIKE, RELEASE OF PRISONERS

PY032359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA)--The National Commission of 25 tonight demanded "an urgent salary increase proportionate to the increase in prices and the immediate freedom of imprisoned comrades."

The Committee of 25 passed these resolutions during a meeting which ended at 2030.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ FEARS EFFECTS OF 'IMPORTED INFLATION'

PY040025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz today opened up a new line of reasoning to explain the persistence of the inflationary process by attributing it to the "direct or indirect" effects of imported inflation.

About a month ago, when explaining the May price increases, the economy minister stated that they had been due mostly to what he called an accidental increase in the price of meat. A month before that, when discussing the 7 percent increase in the price index of April, Martinez de Hoz said that it was "favorable" because it indicated that we had avoided the "seasonal peak of March and April during which we usually experience a steep upward trend."

Today's explanation was completely different from prior ones and was given during an interview granted to journalist Jose Ignacio Lopez and broadcast by Radio El Mundo. The minister said: "Now we must find out whether what we see at first sight--meaning the influence which the price of hydrocarbons, especially oil, may have on our economy--is all there is to it." He said: "At first sight it appears that we import no more than 10 percent of the oil we consume; therefore the effects, although significant--because there will be a substantial increase in the cost of our oil imports--would be the least of evils because obviously it will only lead to some adjustments or our economy, adjustments which we can easily imagine." He continued: "However, the most serious thing, in my opinion, is the effect which international oil price increases will have on the rest of the world economy. The first of these effects is an overall increase of international prices, and this is what we are experiencing right now."

The minister acknowledged that "there are obviously other reasons for the persistence of inflation, such as the state-caused inflation. No one is denying this, but we must bear the other circumstances in mind as well, because one must not oversimplify the issue by seeing just one side of the coin."

Finally, Martinez de Hoz reasserted that "the opening of the economy is essential for its improvement and development," and although it could be harmed by the current circumstance "this is not a reason for thinking about changing that part of our economic policy."

LATEST ELECTION RESULTS SHOW SILES ZUAZO STILL LEADING

PY031345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jul (AFP)--Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo continued leading in the unofficial partial results of the Bolivian general elections now that 1,258,236 valid ballots (67 percent of the registered voters) have been scrutinized.

1.	Hernan Siles Zuazo	469,575 ballots	37.3 percent
2.	Victor Paz Estenssoro	374,843 ballots	29.8 percent
3.	Hugo Banzer Suarez	214,657 ballots	17.1 percent
4.	Marcelo Quiroga	98,885 ballots	7.9 percent
5.	Rene Bernal Escalante	54,040 ballots	4.3 percent
6.	Luciano Tapia	20,684 ballots	1.6 percent
7.	Ricardo Catoira	13,493 ballots	1.1 percent
8.	Walter Gonzales	12,059 ballots	0.9 percent

These figures were given by "The Great Electoral Chain" through Radio Fides, which announced that it has now ended its ballot count as 37 percent of the ballots expected to be cast still remain to be scrutinized and a trend of closing the gap between the two leading candidates can be seen.

LECHIN OQUENDO URGES CONGRESS TO CONFIRM POPULAR WINNER

PY050324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0023 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jul (LATIN)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the principal leader of the Bolivian workers, today set forth his view that Congress should respect the will of the people as expressed through the ballot boxes and confirm as president the winner of the election held last Sunday. The veteran union leader, who is currently executive secretary of the Bolivian Workers Central [COB], referred to the likely event that the Bolivian president's election will be made by Congress if none of the candidates attains absolute majority in last Sunday's popular election. Three presidential candidates are vying for the first place in the slow vote count being carried out by the nine departmental electoral courts which are to submit the results to the National Electoral Court.

Unofficial counts of a high percentage of the votes cast by nearly 1.5 million citizens so far give the lead to the leftist candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP]. According to those counts, Siles Zuazo is followed by centrist candidate Victor Paz Estenssoro and rightist candidate Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez. But none of them will attain the 50-percent-plus-1 absolute majority which the law requires for the president's election, according to such nonofficial counts. In that event, the 144 congressmen who were also elected last Sunday, will have to elect the future president among the three candidates who drew the most votes in the popular election, i.e. Siles Zuazo, Paz Estenssoro and Banzer Suarez.

In declarations to the local press, Lechin Oquendo talked about the possibility of a decision in Congress and stated his view that such a decision should not alter the result given by the ballot boxes. He added that the Bolivian Congress should as a matter of principle, respect the pronouncement of the people in the 1 July election. The labor leader explained that the COB, as the top organization of the Bolivian workers, does not politically back any of the presidential candidates, but that it does demand that the will of the people be respected.

RUMORS OF VIOLENT ACTION REPORTEDLY CREATING TENSION

PY031808 Buenes Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[By special TELAM correspondent Carlos Alberto Vera]

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 3 Jul (TELAM)--During a survey of the various main arteries of the city, TELAM could verify that the main access roads to this capital of Santa Cruz department are still, as in the past few days, controlled by troops of the Joint Armed Forces Command. Although everything seems to be calm and the day after the general elections last Sunday was characterized by a rapid return to normal trade and banking activities, tension among the population has again been caused by rumors in La Paz and this capital. Military personnel are still stationed at strategic points and nothing seems to indicate an end of the alert today.

According to rumors circulating in local political circles, civilian paramilitary groups and extremist organizations are ready for violent action if the scrutiny of the ballots should reveal any fraud or serious anomalies in the elections.

There has been a prompt reaction among the parties, almost without exception, and early this morning some representatives of the groups which participated in the 1 July elections stated their intention to mount a watch over the ballots, anticipating the final results to be published by the departmental electoral court in about 10 days.

Air Brig Gen Alberto Abdala, prefect of Santa Cruz Department and the highest civil and military authority of this eastern Bolivian department, has made a strong statement that all political fronts and parties should respect the verdict of the people expressed at the ballot box.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Mario Candia Navarro has returned from a tour of oilfields in eastern Bolivia. He stated that the present production of crude, 32,500 barrels a day, will soon be increased by an estimated 10,000 barrels, when the recently discovered Vuelta Grande field in Calvo Province, Chuquisaca Department, enters production. The domestic fuel demand will then be guaranteed for at least 25 years. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY]

EXPORTS TO ANDEAN COUNTRIES--Mines and Metallurgy Ministry sources have indicated that the Andean subregion has become one of the most important markets for Bolivian minerals. They reported that during the first 4 months of the year Bolivia exported $5,705,000 worth of tin and lead alloys to Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0438 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY]

CURRENCY ISSUANCE DENIED--Finance Under Secretary Guido Salinas stated yesterday that the Bolivian Central Bank has issued no new currency but has merely replaced worn out bills with new ones. Thus he refuted media reports that the government was planning to increase circulating currency by 19 percent. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 12 PY]

ITAMARATY SEEN MAKING DECISIONS INDEPENDENT OF MILITARY

PY040150 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] A week ago Itamaraty was able to achieve a political feat which has not occured many times during the past 12 years; to make a decision on a controversial and important question regarding foreign policy with the president, disregarding the analysis of foreign affairs which is made by the military. This is not an isolated event. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro intends to assume his role as foreign minister and eliminate from the political sector the authoritarian tradition of having to seek military approval, represented by the National Security Council, regarding controversial matters.

Military tutelage in matters of foreign policy, a consequence of the military presence in the country's political-administrative life, has been present during the last three revolutionary governments and was being progressively eliminated by former President Ernesto Geisel. In foreign affairs, military tutelage was the main restraint on the development of the pragmatic policy carried out by former Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveia.

Silently, without great pretentio[illegible] the feat was implemented by the very conservative foreign minister, Saraiva Guerre[illegible] In view of his links with certain military sectors he was not expected to come up with such an effective contribution to separating the military from the political decisions. On the night of Saturday June 23 the foreign minister, during a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo, took the courageous decision of suspending Brazil's relations with Nicaragua, a measure which, in the analysis, represents a political gain for the guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

A decision such as this, even during Geisel's government, would not have been made without having been delayed for weeks of even months, and without having "trial balloons" launched. This was a period in which military reactions would be expressed and in which those who guide military decisions would be "convinced." But this time, as a fruit of the political opening or because of the desire to gain political elbow room, the foreign minister submitted a decision to the president and he approved it.

The information on hand indicates that the decision was by two persons, the foreign minister and the president. Its implementation leaves no margin for other hypotheses. On Saturday evening, at the conclusion of the OAS foreign minister meeting--in which Brazil was represented by Ambassador Alarico da Silveira--the foreign minister visited the president and they both decided that, in view of Brazil's interpretation of the OAS resolution, relations with the Somoza regime should be suspended.

Within Guerreiro's style of political moderation the decision does not have very much merit. During the course of the week his advisers felt that it was a normal procedure for the foreign minister alone, with the president, to make this decision. Some of the advisers admitted in confidence that the event "is a result of the times," acknowledging that in the past "matters did not function in this way."

Therefore it would seem that Foreign Minister Guerreiro has a different stand. The military will have its say in matters which come under its jurisdiction. For example, the sale of weapons must have--and will have--the approval of the National Security Council. Relations with countries which have rightist authoritarian military regimes will be conducted in accordance with the opinions of the military. For example, the foreign minister did not oppose Gen Fernando Belfrot Bethlem being named to the Brazilian Embassy in Asuncion. This week a Brazilian military delegation, headed by the army minister, was named by Figueiredo to visit Pinochet's Chile. Guerreiro is yielding at this time in order to make gains in the future. The authoritarian countries in the southern cone are, to put it one way, "an exclusive area which belongs to the military The foreign minister agrees with this because this small group of countries, whose stable regimes are highly regarded within the traditional geopolitics developed by the military, will not be among the priorities of the overall foreign policy from now on.

Regarding other matters and in view of the diversity of interests which involve them, there is no way of escaping from the military's opinions even if Itamaraty wanted to block them because they will come through other channels. For example, there is the case of the nuclear agreement with Germany. As the agreement has aspects which are evidently linked to military matters, there is no way in which the opinion of the National Security Council can be avoided. There is a widespread belief at Itamaraty that Brazilian foreign policy cannot be left at the discretion of nonspecialized government sectors because that policy implements the universal ideas which have led Brazil into a privileged position in the international decisionmaking process, since Brazil is being increasingly called upon to express its views on complex issues and to assume its role as a key country in Latin America and as a respected member of the Third World.

AMNESTY BILL WILL FACE CHANGES IN CONGRESS

PY031726 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, has said that the amnesty bill is open for debate. Marchezan agrees that some amendments can be presented (?to make) some changes, but the possibility of including terrorists will find strong opposition, the government leader said. One of the amendments is already known. It was presented by Deputy Carlos Alberto--MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], Rio Grande do Norte, which guarantees a lifetime pension to families affected by repressive forces. In Sao Paulo, Senator Teotonio Vilela, who will preside over the commission charged with studying the amnesty bill, has stated that he intends to present a substitute proposal. To this end he intends to (?have talks) with opposition leaders and representatives of the social and legal movement. According to Vilela, the MDB will continue struggling for a broad, general and unconditional amnesty, including those sentenced for terrorist acts.

Deputy Celio Borja, however, recognizes as just the criticism made by the MDB and [word indistinct]. He also feels that the amnesty bill as a whole is good, and that some of the shortcomings it presents can be amended with proposals to be presented in Congress. As far as the terrorists are concerned, Borja feels they should be given an opportunity as long as they show signs that they are willing to reform. He stresses in this regard that the objective of the law is rehabilitation and not vengeance, and that there is no longer any reason, therefore, to keep them behind bars, inasmuch as they do not represent a threat to the country's internal security.

PESO DEVALUED 5.1 PERCENT IN RELATION TO THE DOLLAR

PY031725 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1833 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt]--Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (LATIN)--Finance Minister Sergio de Castro said here today that the devaluation of the Chilean peso by 5.1 percent in relation to the U.S. dollar is a policy to give greater stability to current exchange. The peso was devalued last Saturday and the new price for the U.S. dollar of 39 pesos went immediately into effect and will remain so until 29 February 1980. Therefore the daily readjustment of the peso to the U.S. dollar has been abandoned.

At the same time, several economic measures aimed at controlling the deficit in the public sector and the foreign debt in order to control the inflationary process, which has been reduced to 30 percent, have been implemented.

EIGHT CARABINEROS CHARGED IN LONQUEN KILLINGS

PY032209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1640 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 3 Jul (LATIN)--It was reported today by the Second Military Court District that a military judge has ordered the arrest of eight carabineros after charging them with the killing of 15 leftist peasants. The killings were perpetrated 6 years ago in a lime kiln in Lonquen, located near Santiago. The decision was made by military Judge Gonzalo Salazar after he established that the accused committed unnecessary violence which caused the death of 15 peasants from the town of Isali de Maipo, which is located 45 km from Santiago.

The military judge began the proceedings in April after Adolfo Banados, the judge from the Santiago Court of Appeals who was appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate the case, declared himself incompetent after it was discovered that persons under military jurisdiction were involved in the case. The transcript of the proceedings was submitted to the Second Military Court which continued the investigation and concluded that the perpetrators of these deaths were carabineros from the Isali de Maipo precinct. The victims were arrested on 7 October 1973 and killed at the Lonquen lime kiln where their remains were found in November 1978. This incident was later reported to the Supreme Court by Catholic Bishop Enrique Alvear.

The victims have been identified as Sergio Maureira Lillo and his son Jose Manuel, Rodolfo Antonio, Segundo Armando and Sergio Miguel Maureira Munoz; Enrique Astudillo Alvarez and his sons Oscar, Rene and Ramon Astudillo Rojas; the brothers Oscar and Nelson Hernandez Flores and the minor Manuel Jesus Navarro Martinez and three other persons whose names have not been disclosed. It was learned that 15 carabineros took part in the police procedure which ended with the arrest of the peasants. The carabineros were under the command of then-Lieutenant Lautaro Castro, who is now a captain. It has also been learned that only eight of the 15 carabineros allegedly took part in the crime under investigation. All of those involved in the case are on active duty and are under arrest in their respective units.

UNION LEADERS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT'S NEW LABOR LAWS

PY040311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Jul (AFP)--Groups of Chilean workers voiced their concern here today over the new laws issued by the military government to govern union activities. Business organizations, however, have expressed their satisfaction with this law, which they regard as a step forward in the relations between workers and employers. The government of Gen Augusto Pinochet announced on Sunday the promulgation of a package of laws designed to restore the labor laws which were suspended in 1973, after the ouster of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. Included among these rights are: the right to strike, the freedom to meet and to elect leaders, the creation of unions, and collective negotiation.

The main doubts seem to center on the provisions limiting strikes to a maximum of 60 days, banning strikes in certain activities and authorizing employers to close their enterprises and to hire new personnel. Federico Mujica, president of the Confederation of Private Employees, said: "The strike has now become a symbolic right since it will no longer be a tool of struggle for exerting real pressure."

A peasant leader stated that the organization of unions by enterprises and not by areas of production "will splinter and weaken labor structures." Other union leaders also objected to the provision published today by the OFFICIAL GAZETTE banning the creation of federations of more than 20 unions.

A representative of the Group of 10, which consists of union leaders opposed to government, said: "This way we will have no power for collective negotiations."

"The plan is worse than we expected and it reflects complete disregard for the workers," said a spokesman for the national union coordination group, which is linked to the opposition.

Jorge Cheyre, president of the Association of Steel Industrialists, stated, however, that "the most positive aspect of the plan is to hold collective negotiations by enterprises, not by areas of activity."

Javier Vial, president of the Chilean Banking Association, stated that "this is quite a revolutionary, positive plan which has several innovations."

"It is an innovative plan which changes the rules of the game which were in force in Chile for many years," said Rafael Cumsille, leader of the Retail Business Confederation.

Labor Ministry adviser Jorge Lazo regards this law governing union activities as "one of the most advanced laws in the world."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ILO RETURNS--The Chilean delegation to the ILO conference held in Geneva returned today to Santiago. The labor under secretary stressed that he was very satisfied with the results regarding Chile. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY]

TWO PRIESTS MOVED FROM MILITARY JURISDICTION

PA032151 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--The Military Institutes Brigade has issued a resolution rejecting the annulment of the arrest warrant against Jesuit priests Luis Alberto Andrade and Jorge Arango. The priests are charged with maintaining links with the Workers' Self-Defense Movement [MAO] and with complicity in the killing of former Agriculture Minister Rafael Pardo Vuelvas.

They will be placed at the orders of the Bogota Superior Court beginning today in compliance with the concordat between the government and the Vatican which bans the armed forces from military trials of clergymen, allowing the armed forces only to make up files on cases. Consequently, Fathers Gonzalez and Arango were transferred today from an officers club to a religious establishment, where they will be under the protection of Jesuit Provincial Gerardo Arango. Meanwhile, the Society of Jesus today asked the government to investigate the attitude of Justice Minister Hugo Escobar in regard to the arrest of the Jesuit priests.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN CITY TO CURB VIOLENCE

PA040318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Jun (LATIN)--A military mayor imposed a no-liquor law and a curfew in the Colombian township of Trujillo, about 400 km southwest of here, as a wave of violence between two Conservative Party factions continues. Municipal Council Vice President Luis Enrique Franci Garcia of the conservative faction known as Ospino-Pastranist, was killed in an ambush Sunday by at least five gunshots. The Conservative Party has been split nationwide since 1976 between this faction and the Alvarist faction. The division dates back to the forties. The situation in Trujillo began 8 months ago when councilmen of both factions were killed and the wave of violence led to the appointment of a military mayor.

SANDINISTS WAITING FOR PANAMANIAN PLANE IN SAN ANDRES

PA021806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 2 Jul (AFP)--The 53 Sandinist guerrillas who have been on this Colombian island of the Caribbean for the past 2 weeks said today they are wating for the Panamanian Government to send them a plane in order to return to Nicaragua. Jose Zuniga, one of the Sandinist leaders, said that he cannot understand why the Panamanian Government has not sent the plane yet, but they expect it at any moment. A group of Sandinists had begun a hunger strike to draw the attention of the Colombian Government and thus quickly solve their dilemma. Last night, however, they suspended their strike at the request of the Colombian Red Cross.

Zuniga said that if the Panamanian plane is further delayed, they will ask the Colombian Government for permission to travel to Panama and negotiate with the Panamanian Government to lend them a plane. It was learned today that the Colombian Foreign Ministry this week will settle the status of the Sandinists and of at least 400 Nicaraguan refugees who are there.

CONSERVATIVES SUPPORT BUCARAM FOR CHAMBER PRESIDENT

PA050031 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Col Rafael Armijos, president of the Ecuadorean Conservative Party, announced today that his party has reached an agreement with the leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] on the election of the president of the National Chamber of Representatives. Under the agreement, the CFP will receive the Conservative Party's support so that Assad Bucaram will be elected president of the National Chamber, while Colonel Armijos will be nominated for the Chamber's vice presidency. Political experts believe this so-called legislative agreement took place at a personal level. In comments to Radio Quito, Armijos said they will maintain ideological independence and freedom in the handling of national affairs. We have been discussing this for some time, the Conservative leader said, and added that this agreement will continue as long as circumstances and interests require it.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH MILITARY LEADERS

PA050309 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] After a brief recess at noon, the military leaders continued their meeting with the future government at the Defense Ministry. Despite their secrecy, it has been learned that the subjects being discussed include the criticized national security law and the controversial issue of the appointment of a military officer to the post of defense minister by the new government. In this regard, the secretary general of the administration said yesterday that there is already a consensus among the armed forces to have a military command that will satisfy the desires of the armed forces and the president-elect's interest in having aides who will be effective and who will help him in his difficult task of ruling the country. Newsmen have been banned from entering the Defense Ministry during the meeting, which is still underway. Even Defense Ministry employees were ordered not to leave their offices.

ROLDOS DISCLOSES ITINERARY OF SIX-NATION TOUR

PA041635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos disclosed here today the itinerary of his trip that, beginning 10 July, will take him in 13 days to Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, the United States, Costa Rica and Panama. The trip is scheduled as follows: On 10 July in Bogota, 12 and 13 July Caracas, 14 and 15 July the Dominican Republic, 16 and 17 July New York, 18, 19 and 20 July Washington, 21 July Miami, 22 July San Jose, Costa Rica, and 23 July Panama. The president-elect, who assumes the presidency on 10 August in Quito, will be accompanied by his wife, Martha Bucaram de Roldos, and a small group of economic and political advisers.

CEDOC VOICES SUPPORT FOR ELECTED ADMINISTRATION

PA030008 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Central of Classist Organizations [CEDOC] has hailed the president- and vice president-elect, voicing hopes that their platform will become a reality. After reiterating support for the future democratic regime, CEDOC said that it will see to it that the people's will, as stated on 29 April, is upheld. CEDOC also voiced its decision to organize a labor central that will cooperate in building a fairer, more humane society.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES TWO NUCLEAR TREATIES

PA031933 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The Peruvian Government has approved the agreement signed between Peru and the International Atomic Energy Organization for the application of safeguards in connection with the treaty for the banning of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

This agreement was signed in Vienna, Austria, on 2 March 1978, according to decree-law No 22583 approved by the most recent Council of Ministers.

The government has deemed advisable the approval of this agreement and therefore issued the decree-law.

NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA031917 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 4 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Jun (ESI-PERU)--Peru and Mexico today established relations for close cooperation in the information field by signing an exchange and cooperation agreement to publish cultural, economic, scientific and technological news items as well as those dealing with habits and facts of the two countries.

The agreement, which also calls for the dissemination of press, radio and television material, was signed by Gen Juan Estrada Bracamonte, National Information Service (SINADI) director; Pedro Ferriz Santa Cruz, NOTIMEX general director; and Col Juan Alvarado Trujillo, Peruvian Information Services Enterprise (ESI-PERU) board president. ESI-PERU will be in charge of the news services.

Donaciano Gonzalez Gomez, Mexican ambassador to Peru, attended the ceremony, as did the chief director of the Central Information Office (OCI) and officials from SINADI and NOTIMEX who came to Peru with Ferriz.

NOTIMEX General Director Ferriz Santa Cruz said that the agreement is beneficial for the two countries, which are members of the nonalined movement and participate in the news pool established by the nonalined countries, because it permits the exchange of information which will provide the world with a clear and precise image of their daily events.

According to the agreement, NOTIMEX and SINADI will have a daily information service between Mexico City and Lima which will be distributed among its consumers and clients. In special cases, both parties can request detailed information, as well as reports and articles, which can be sent through telex, telegram or mail. The service can be extended to include radio photos, documented information and other special services on specialized articles, issues and bulletins.

In the multilateral field, the argeement calls for continued efforts toward consolidating and developing regional information cooperation to establish a new order in world news services.

The two countries also agreed to promote bilateral and multilateral agreements exclusively within the nonalined movment which guarantees the independence and automony of the two news agencies and equal conditions in their treatment.

The agreement is for 2 years and can be extended by common agreement.

AGREEMENT ON NEWS EXCHANGE WITH TANJUG TO BE IMPLEMENTED

PA041331 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Jun 79 p 7 PA

[Excerpt] Implementation of the agreement on the exchange of news and information with the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency will be carried out for the news media through the Peruvian Information Services Enterprise [ESI-PERU], which is in charge of "Andina," a member of the news pool of the nonalined countries.

As is known, the agreement was signed by TANJUG Chief Editor Mihailo Saranovic, Central Information Office (OCI) Director Col Oscar Torres Llosa, representing the National Information System (SINADI), and Col Juan Alvarado Trujillo, chairman of the ESI-PERU board of directors.

Cerro de Pasco Mine Workers Declare Strike

PA032312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Jul (AFP)--The 2,350 mine workers of Cerro de Pasco, which is operated by the Centromin Peru complex (the former Cerro de Pasco), declared an indefinite strike yesterday.

The Cerro de Pasco workers, in the Andes, declared a strike at the mine, the concentrating plant and in several minor sections, to demand the dismissal of four engineers whom they consider responsible for the accident on 21 June in which seven workers were killed when an elevator cable broke.

CTP CALLS STRIKE TO PROTEST FOOD PRICE HIKES

PA040240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 3 Jul (AFP)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru, [CTP], today announced it will call a 24-hour strike to protest the general food price increases decreed by the military government Sunday. Pointing out that the date for the strike will be set Monday, the confederation said the government measures constitute a serious blow to the badly battered Peruvian people's economy.

The price increases of over 30 percent in effect since last Monday affect rice, bread, noodles, sugar and flour, while oil byproducts went up 6 percent and transportation fares 9 percent.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS IN AREQUIPA, PUCALLPA, LIMA

PA040240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0001 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Jul (EFE)--In Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, a 48-hour general strike was called to protest the rising cost of living following the new price increases for food, gasoline and transportation imposed by the military government Sunday.

In Pucallpa, in the Jungle Department of Loreto, a 24-hour "preventive strike" was called to protest police repression of striking state teachers which left a toll of 11 injured and an unspecified number of arrests.

In Lima striking teachers and students clashed with police in the downtown sector and at the state Alfonso Ugarte High School in the San Isidro residential district. At the same time, 150 striking teachers, who a few days ago occupied La Merced church in Lima, left the premises today. It has not been revealed whether they left by force or of their own will.

To ease the new price hikes, the government decreed a $13 monthly wage increase, which is considered insufficient to compensate for the inflation, which in 1979 has risen 30 percent. In 1978 it reached 80 percent.

NEW EFFORT TO SOLVE CRISIS IN NICARAGUA COMMENCED

PA041849 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Venezuela has opened a new stage in the search for a solution to the crisis in Nicaragua. On behalf of the Andean Pact countries, Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, visited San Jose, Costa Rica, where he learned about the latest activities of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Cardozo will also travel to Bogota to meet with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. He will report on his recent exploratory trip to San Jose. From Bogota, Cardozo will go to Quito, Lima and La Paz, where he will talk with the foreign minister of those countries for the same purposes.

MAJOR OIL FIND REPORTED IN MARACAIBO AREA

PA040032 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] CORPOVEN has stumbled on a major medium-weight oil find in Urdaneta district, southwest of Maracaibo. An initial production test showed 5,000 barrels a day. According to Venezuelan Petroleum Company sources, this is indicative of possible huge medium-weight oil reserves in midwestern Zulia.

FORMER DEPUTY ACCUSES FORMER PRESIDENT PEREZ

PA032043 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Deputy Fortunato Herrera said today that he was glad that William Niehous was rescued. Herrera is on trial for alleged participation in the Niehous kidnaping. During inquiries, Herrera rejected all charges made against him. Herrera is under arrest in San Carlos Military Prison.

[Begin Herrera recording] Now that Niehous has appeared alive, it proves that the kidnapers have more humane feelings than Carlos Andres Perez, Octavio Lepage and the agents of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services who killed socialist leader Jorge Rodriguez treacherously and in cold blood. In connection with Carlos Andres Perez's statement about it being a lack of respect for military justice to have allowed Niehous to leave for the United States without holding an inquiry, I want to tell the Venezuelan people that Carlos Andres Perez, acting irresponsibly, has no moral or political authority, or right as a citizen, to make such statement. While in power he used the military forces and military courts as constant and permanent threats against the Venezuelan people to the detriment of civilian authorities. He had Salom Meza and I kidnaped and thrown into San Carlos jail, disregarding our political immunity as congressmen.

If Niehous should make a statement in the military court, the Venezuelan people are going to know who the corrupt assassins and thieves running this country were and who the innocent people are who are still in jail because of those men. I want to thank Radio Rumbos for this opportunity to send this message to the Venezuelan people. [end recording]

Deputy To File Suit

PA031614 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0838 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Jul (VENPRES)--William Frank Niehous will be a special witness in a suit which Deputy Salom Meza Espinoza will file against former President Carlos Andres Perez. Meza Espinoza, of the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), confirmed to newsmen today that he will file suit against Perez for abuse of authority and false arrest.

The political leader, who was released from San Carlos garrison as a result of his election as deputy in December's voting, said that he was happy over the U.S. industrialist's reappearance. He added: I imagine that Carlos Andres Perez will be very concerned over it.

Niehous' rescue coincided with the publication of Meza Espinoza's latest book, "Three Lives," the story of a woman, a hunting dog which died while he was in prison and a fighting cock. While he was in the military prison for alleged involvement in Niehous' kidnaping, the deputy who will now file suit against his accusers wrote "For a Horse and a Woman." Asked whether the suit he plans against former President Perez is his way of venting his hatred, Meza Espinoza said: No, no. I am a man who fights for love and for the truth. Later, referring to his release while awaiting military trial, he said: I am the only politician in the world who has been rescued by the people's vote.

The deputy added that he feels great internal peace and that he will continue to be a serious man: as I have been all my life and Carlos Andres Perez knows this. Meza Espinoza said that Niehous will have to testify regarding his knowledge of Perez. During the news conference, Meza Espinoza was joined by Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, the MEP leader who began the campaign to protest Meza Espinoza's innocence. Prieto Figueroa reiterated that the suit will be filed. Meanwhile, lawyers linked to the party said that the suit may be filed this week.

Controvery Over Niehous Continues

PA040355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[By Julio Manuel Roa]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP)--Industrialist William Niehous' hasty departure from Venezuala led to a controversy here today between President Luis Herrera Campins and former Social Democratic President Carlos Andres Perez. Perez called Niehous' departure a mockery of military justice. President Herrera has replied to Perez, calling him brazen and indicating that Niehous was permitted to leave the country because of humanitarian reasons and that Herrera made this decision without pressure of any kind.

Herrera Campins said he never yields to pressure and acts with seriousness but with strong feelings of human sensibility. Perez has replied that from a humanitarian viewpoint he understands Niehous' desire to join his family, but his hasty departure from the country does not eliminate the unavoidable obligations of the officials in complying with the law and the respect Venezuelan society deserves. Perez added that the fact that the U.S. industrialist was not sent to testify to the proper tribunals is inexplicable.

In an evident reply to Perez, Defense Minister Gen Luis Enrique Rangel Bourgoin said the military justice and the armed forces learned of Niehous' situation only when he was found Friday. Rangel added that work began that night on the legal aspects of the case and orders were given to carry out the necessary procedures. This situation was borne in mind from the military viewpoint, he said. He said Niehous can come back to testify whenever the military justice so decides. Remberto Uzcateguin, director of the Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), indicated that he personally questioned Niehous for 5 hours. He said the content of the interrogation is obviously secret. Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca said the only ones who were mocked were the kidnapers and that the government's conduct in this case gives no cause for mystery or suspicion since at no time was the rescue negotiated.

Reaction to Niehous Departure

PA030003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Jul (AFP)--William Niehous' return to the United States less than 12 hours after being rescued from his kidnapers was observed with amazement by the Venezuelan political opposition and distinguished jurists, who have even considered it a mockery of justice. Several persons have been tried by a military court--including two leftists who are free today because they were elected deputies in December--although no one has received a firm sentence and the trial remains open, for presumed participation in Niehous' kidnaping on 27 February 1976.

Former Social Democratic President Carlos Andres Perez, during whose administration the kidnaping occurred, said that (Christian Democratic) President Luis Herrera Campins overstepped his authority by permitting Niehous' return to the United States and that in a way military justice has been ridiculed. Socialist leader Jose Vicente Rangel also said that Venezuelan justice and public opinion have been ridiculed with the industrialist's quick departure for the United States. Similar opinions were expressed by distinguished leaders and lawyers of opposition forces.

Attorney General Jose Ramon Medina stressed that Niehous should have testified before the courts. Other lawyers pointed out the importance of having Niehous testify since he was the victim of the crime. Furthermore, lawyers for the defendants want to add Niehous' statements to the accusation they are drafting against former President Perez, who subjected the defendants to a military trial. Niehous was only questioned by Remberto Uzcategui, chief of the political police, for 2 hours and alone last Saturday, a short time after his rescue.

Herrera Answers Critics

PA031856 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0851 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[By Pedro Eloy Labrado]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 2 Jul (VENPRES)--President Luis Herrera Campins said today in Miraflores that one must be very brazen to speak as former President Carlos Andres Perez has done about U.S. industrialist William Niehous' appearance and departure from the country. Former President Perez had said that the administration's stance of sending Niehous to the United States is inconceivable and that he regarded this measure as a mockery of the Venezuelan military courts which have been investigating this kidnaping that took place more than 3 years ago.

The country knows very well that I am a man who proceeds with seriousness and reflection and that I am a solid president even though I do not claim to be Bolivar Hill, President Herrera commented in response to Perez. Regarding the industrialist's trip to his home in Toledo, Ohio, the president said: As I have already explained, I decided to send Niehous away for humanitarian reasons. Most Venezuelans and the entire national population understand this.

Herrera added that he had made the decision without pressure of any kind. Nobody called me, he said, either from the country's interior or from abroad. No ambassador called me to tell me what I should do with Mr Niehous. According to him, there is no mystery in Mr Niehous' appearance. Among other things, he said, since we took office on 12 March, we in the administration have never accepted the hypothesis that Mr Niehous was dead.

Concerning former President Perez' statement that the government had authorized the payment of ransom for the industrialist, Herrera Campins noted: We had to be alert in the face of anything that might lead us to Niehous. He explained that the police had participated in many operations without discarding any clue, which explains the judicial police's actions in Guayana, where it had been investigating several cattle theft cases. He added that a number of suspicious circumstances had led to the belief that, aside from cattle theft, subversive centers were operating in the area. This is not the first time, he indicated, that subversion has degenerated into brigandage, that cattle theft turned into subversion or that cattle theft was resorted to in order to supply provisions for people engaged in subversion.

Regarding former President Perez' statements that the Neihous case has been complicated because the government has removed the case from the military courts' jurisdiction, Herrera Campins said: I would like to inform former President Perez, who constantly engages in some type of small-time intrigue against the military, that this does not undermine this country's armed forces. They support our institutions and have proved so in the past, continue to prove so at present and will prove so even more in the future. Asked about the possibility that Niehous might return to Caracas to testify in the military courts, the chief of state responded: I do not know. I am not military justice. I am not the judge investigating this kidnaping. I have acted in keeping with something I cannot give up--my humanity. I am a son, a father and a husband, three conditions which I share with Niehous. Anybody who is a son, a husband or a father must understand.

The president confirmed that the U.S. industrialist was found in Bolivar State, just as the judicial police director had already announced and the press has been told. According to the president, Niehous did not provide any important clues that might help solve his case. Herrera added that very little could be gathered in connection with this from the industrialist's talks with the head of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services. He explained that Niehous had no idea of what had happened during his kidnaping because he had been drugged right from the start. Nothing, he went on, forbade Mr Niehous' departure from the country and there is no obstacle or impediment to his testifying in connection with his case in either the United States or here in Venezuela. The president said in conclusion that he sincerely believes certain officials from the previous administration feel affected, feel a trace of envy because this case was resolved during the first months of his administration. I repeat, he said: This is a serious governmentoobsessed with results.

WORKERS CONFEDERATION CALLS FOR STOPPAGE

PA021748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1256 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Jul (AFP)--The powerful Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV) today called for a symbolic 1-hour stoppage on Wednesday "to support the liberation of Nicaragua and to condemn the dictator." The stoppage is to be observed by all members of the CTV unions, which are the largest unions of the country, and is scheduled to take place between 1100 and 1200 hours. It is almost certain that many other labor organizations will observe the stoppage ordered by the CTV, an organization which for many years has been supporting the opponents of the Anastasio Somoza regime. The CTV says it has over 1 million affiliated members, and the opposition Social Democratic Party (Democratic Action) controls most of the leadership.

MAGAZINE BLAMES OIL SPILL ON U.S. 'SABOTAGE'

PA031456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0837 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (AFP)--Today's edition of the local magazine PROCESO states that the Ixtoc Uno fire, which for the past month has been burning and spilling oil into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, resulted from U.S. sabotage.

According to an unattributed article, the fire resulted from the carelessness of 1 of the 25 American technicians working for International Sedco who opened who opened the well's flow valve too wide. According to the magazine, this caused the fire some time later.

Specialist, Team Leave Site

PA032116 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Campeche, Mexico, 3 Jul (AFP)--Paul "Red" Adair, the famous specialist in oil well fires, concluded his work at the Ixtoc Uno well last night and left for the United States. The well has been burning in the Gulf of Mexico for the past month.

Adair left with his team of divers, known as the "Red Devils," and his contract to put out the fire probably will not be renewed. The well has been burning for 1 month as of today.

Adair's departure eliminates all hope of closing Ixtoc Uno's safety valves. Therefore the well will continue burning for at least another 60 days.

According to Gustavo Schmidt, an official at Pemex, the government-owned oil enterprise, 900,000 barrels (125,000 tons) of crude oil have been lost since the well began burning. According to Schmidt, the only thing left to do now is to continue drilling relief wells A and B. The first is already 1,500 meters deep.

RECOGNITION OF PROVISIONAL NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDED

PA031507 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] In its morning edition, the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO published two pronouncements in support of the Nicaraguan people. One reads as follows:

We demand that the Mexican Government totally and immediately recognize the provisional government of unity and national reconstruction, legitimate representative and defender of the Nicaraguan people's interests and freedoms.

We ask the Mexican people to develop and intensify all forms of solidarity with the combative Nicaraguan people and its political and military vanguard, the Sandinista National Liberation Front in their just struggle for liberation.

The communique is signed by the committees in support of Nicaragua and FSLN.

DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH COSTA RICA ON SOMOZA'S DEPARTURE

PA041338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jul (AFP)--The Mexican and Costa Rican foreign ministers have been meeting in Mexico since Sunday to discuss steps to be taken after Gen Anastasio Somoza falls, it was learned here today.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon told the press that he has been trying to work out a common stand regarding Somoza's succession with his counterparts from Mexico and the five Andean Pact countries--Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru.

Caldreon's statement immediately gave rise to speculation because the diplomatic corps here feels that the main problem in solving Nicaragua's crisis is still obtaining Somoza's departure. Somoza has hitherto refused to resign. However, it is felt that substantial progress must have been made in this connection following several days of intensive consultations among the governments on the continent.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CLAIM MASSIVE ABSTENTIONISM

PA030432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (EFE)--In spite of official statements to the contrary, opposition parties said today that abstentionism was the great winner of the legislative elections held yesterday, Sunday, in Mexico.

According to the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] and the Democratic Party (rightist), abstentionism reached 60 to 70 percent in some parts of the capital and up to 50 percent in other parts of the country. According to these political groups, the electoral organization made many mistakes. The Communist Party emphasized that 40 to 50 percent of the registered voters, estimated at just over 27.9 million, did not vote. However, on Sunday and on Monday morning, PCM as well as Socialist Workers Party officials contradicted these statements.

Meanwhile, the government Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] stated today that it had won at least 220 of the 300 single representative [uninominales] districts in which the country had been divided. It also said that it was sure it had won the 40 seats at stake in this capital city.

The Popular Socialist Party (progovernment left) announced in turn that it is satisfied with the results. However, it did not give figures but said that it had obtained a large number of votes.

All opposition parties said that there were various incidents during the voting and charged that fraud had been committed in favor of the official party. These charges must be investigated by the Federal Electoral Commission.

Government Officials View Elections

PA030450 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Protests and charges of electoral fraud which opposition political parties may present cannot be given due attention if the respective evidence is not presented, government secretary Enrique Olivares Santana said. He added that all protests are being duly attended to and that almost all of them have been solved. He announced that Mexico is satisfied with the results of the elections held yesterday, Sunday.

Attoney General (?Oscar Flores) Sanchez said that none of the 54 agencies of the country's public ministry [as received] have received charges of possible violations of the federal law on political organizations and electoral processes.

With the political reform and the right of all citizens to vote freely at the polls, Mexico has achieved its goal of a democratic system, Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican Defense Secretary, said.

LIBERAL PARTY CRITICIZES TREATY LEGISLATION

PA030258 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Today, the Liberal Party vigorously protested against the humiliating clauses in the treaty implementation laws approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. It urged all citizens, political parties and civic and business organizations of the country also to express their repudiation. In a communique issued today, the Liberal Party blames the national government for the regrettable consequences that will result from the application of those laws if it does not make adequate efforts to have the Senate abrogate the 12 amendments to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and if this is not achieved, to have U.S. President Jimmy Carter veto the Murphy implementation law.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON POLITICAL PARTY REGISTRATION

PA030414 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] In summarizing the first political party registration process--which culminated on Saturday, 30 June--after an almost 10-year recess in political activities, Everardo Tomlinson Hernandez, secretary general of the electoral tribunal, told this station that the registration was carried out in a climate of absolute normality. A total of seven political organizations registered as of 30 June, and only two did not manage to open their process of registering sympathizers and members. The results computed by the electoral tribunal are as follows:

The Democratic Revolutionary Party obtained 160,000 supporters. The Liberal Party, which decided to close its registration of supporters, obtained 47,000. The Popular Broad Front Party obtained 35,000 supporters. The Workers Socialist Party obtained more than 440 and the People's Party, which symbolically initiated its registration only 72 hours before the deadline, obtained 100 supporters. The Agrarian Labor Party did not initiate its registration process. The Independent Liberal Party registered only 24 hours before the deadline. This organization asked for its registration on Friday of last week. Its principal representatives are Jaime Jacome, Ramon Jimenez Velez and Guillermo Pianetta. The secretary general of the electoral tribunal added that the next legal step of the registered parties which exceeded the minimum quota of 30,000 supporters will be to organize their conventions and approve their programs and statutes. In an interview granted to journalist Rosalina Pinzon, Tomlinson affirmed that this month the tribunal will review the objections, complaints and other charges which have been submitted against the different political organizations.

FINANCE MINISTER TO SIGN $50 MILLION LOAN IN LONDON

PA030300 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Finance and Treasury Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares left for London at noon to sign a $50 million loan with the (Dillon Reed) Overseas Corporation to refinance the obligations of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE]. Before leaving, Minister Perez Balladares told Televisora Nacional that this loan's interest is the lowest the country has ever obtained in its history: .625 percent over the rate of [word indistinct]. The loan obtained to refinance IRHE's obligations with the Canadian American Bank for $25 million, the Royal Bank of Canada for $5 million and the Scandinavian [name indistinct] bank for $20 million, is for a 20-year term with a 4-year grace period. The $50 million loan from the (Dillon Reed) Overseas Corporation and the Industrial Bank of Japan will be paid in 12 installments of $2.5 million.

LAW STUDENTS PROTEST IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA041913 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A group of law and political science students staged a demonstration today in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and the Murphy implementation bill on the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which they regard as contrary to the national interests. The Center of Law Students [CED] leaders occupied the street in front of the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue for 30 minutes and held a meeting which culminated in the hurling of small cans of red and blue paint against the embassy building. The students carried out their activities without further incident under the watchful gaze of the National Guard units who guard the embassy. A student was arrested after the demonstration. It is not known whether he is still under arrest.

The law students' demonstration was held on the occasion of the national U.S. holiday today. Afterwards, the demonstrators marched toward the Foreign Ministry to deliver a note to Minister Carlos Ozores demanding that President Aristides Royo's administration officially reject the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the implementation laws. Due to Minister Ozores' absence from his office, Vice Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich received the demonstrators in the Foreign Ministry entrance hall. On handing the note to Dr Castulovich, CED President Olimpo Saenz stressed that the treaties do not rescue national dignity or recognize our people's demands. For this reason, the University of Panama law students demand that the administration reject these treaties. The vice foreign minister did not make any statement on receiving the document. After delivering the note, the students withdrew peacefully and without incident.

10 PANAMANIANS KILLED IN FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA

PA041408 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 pp A-1, A-9 PA

[Excerpts] Of 350 Panamanians fighting at the side of Sandinista guerrillas against President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard in Nicaragua, 10 are so far officially listed as "dead in battle". Their ages fluctuate between 18 and 24. In releasing the information, a spokesman for Panama's Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade said that many were listed as wounded--some seriously--at one time or another, "but they received prompt treatment, and most of them have already rejoined their units." The first group of Panamanians forming the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, and numbering some 200, left Panama in September 1978. Since then the ranks have swollen, with the latest number of Panamanians fighting the Somoza forces in Nicaragua now set at over 350, the spokesman said.

STOMACH AILMENT FORCES ROYO TO CANCEL APOINTMENTS

PA040124 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] For the second consecutive day Panamanian President Aristides Royo remained at his private residence unable to fulfill his official commitments at the Presidential Palace because of an illness. Although the president's illness has not been officially disclosed, Televisora Nacional has learned that it is a stomach ailment. President Royo stayed at home yesterday and today and all his official appointments were canceled.

BRIEFS

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--New Yugoslav Ambassador to Panama Anto Topali presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo at the Presidential Palace yesterday. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Jun 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTRY ORDERS CIVIL GUARD ON 'GENERAL ALERT'

PA050316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] La Cruz, Costa Rica, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The high command of the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry has ordered the Civil Guard on a general alert in view of an imminent counteroffensive by the Nicaraguan army aimed at Sandinist guerrilla positions at Penas Blancas. The Costa Rican civil guardsmen are in their garrison and vigilance at several places along the border near Penas Blancas has been reinforced. The guerrillas have been holding the Nicaraguan border post at Penas Blancas since 15 June and have not been dislodged despite constant air and artillery attacks. The Costa Rican Civil Guard has precise instructions to prevent an incursion by Nicaraguan forces.

Meanwhile, a Salvadoran citizen--whose identity was not revealed--was arrested in this town, 19 km from the border, today. He was accused of passing information on the movements of Costa Rican troops on to the Nicaraguan army. The Salvadoran, who had a luxurious automobile with modern telecommunications equipment, said he was a newsman. Nothwithstanding, he was sent to the Liberia garrison, approximately 60 km from here, where he was placed under the orders of the National Security Office.

A guerrilla identified as "Pepe," who is in charge of transporting wounded rebels to the Costa Rican Red Cross hospital at Las Vueltas, said the Civil Guard has been firing howitzers to warn Nicaraguan patrols that they must not enter Costa Rican territory. The newsmen asked Pepe about mortar shelling heard near the border. He said the guerrillas were not firing mortars; they were being fired by the Costa Rican police. The Sandinist said the guerrilla group is not worried about a new Nicaraguan National Guard counteroffensive because they had already repelled other offensives there. He noted that fierce fighting is underway near the Cebo River, where the army loyal to Gen Anastasio Somoza has placed its best troops. These troops have prevented the advance of the guerrillas along the Inter-American Highway toward Rivas.

According to Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, more than 2,000 Basic Infantry Training School troops are at the Cebo River. The troops are popularly known as "chiguines" or "lads." The Nicaraguan army has been sporadically harassing the Penas Blancas border post but the bad weather and Sandinist antiaircraft fire have prevented stronger action. The planes have dropped barrels of gasoline and other fuel. It is believed the attacks will increase as soon as the weather improves. Meanwhile, civilians in the border towns are tense. Newsmen accredited in the region are upset because they are banned from going into Nicaraguan territory where the Sandinist National Liberation Front rebels are.

ANTI-SOMOZA COUP PLOTTERS ARRIVE FROM PANAMA

PA031422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The colonels who had planned a coup d'etat against Somoza are in Costa Rica. Three former Somozist officers arrived in our country from Panama. Two of them had planned a coup d'etat in December, but they were betrayed and forced to flee to Panama because an order for their execution had been issued. The officers are Col Bernardino Larios, who planned the coup, Capt Jose Antonio Valladares and Lieutenant Colonel Mendieta. These officers support the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

PARTY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR 'NICARAGUAN LIBERATION'

PA040053 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 16A PA

[Communique by National Liberation Party issued 20 June in San Jose]

[Text] The National Liberation Party has been deeply and sincerely involved in the liberation struggle of the Nicaraguan people since the time of the party's formation in the forties, its birth in 1948 and its official formation in 1951. Proof of this are the historic events which can be analyzed by those in Costa Rica who have recently become aware of the long struggle and sacrifices of our Nicaraguan brothers.

Our support and solidarity has been obvious in the final stage for the liquidation of the hateful dynastic dictatorship, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) as the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people. The National Liberation Party has committed itself in many ways to the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people. Our leaders have expressed views that the National Assembly confirmed on 24 September 1978 in a categorical statement in favor of the struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots.

We were the ones who promoted at international forums (London, Bonn, Paris, Lisbon, Caracas, Vancouver, Guanajuato and others) the cause of solidarity with the Nicaraguan iberation struggle. A few weeks ago here in Costa Rica we sponsored an important meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua, which was attended by outstanding political personalities of America and Europe.

For 31 years our conduct has been in agreement with our democratic principles of permanent solidarity with the oppressed, and particularly with the Nicaraguan people. Our conduct has been unconditional. The idea of trying to take political advantage of the sacrifices made by the Nicaraguan fighters is infamous. When the time comes that Nicaragua is liberated, the Nicaraguan people will know that the source of solid, sincere and permanent support is where it has always been--with the majority of Costa Ricans organized around the democratic ideals of the National Liberation Party.

The National Liberation Party reiterates its unconditional support for the Government of National Reconstruction, organized to lead the Nicaraguan people along the paths of freedom, justice and progress. We ask massive financial and technical support for this government from the community of democratic nations of the world.

We disapprove of any attempt at unilateral or collective intervention to block the people's struggle or to favor the Somozist regime. What is urgent at this moment is to support the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people, to stop the genocide and bloodshed, so that the doors can be opened to democracy and to the full exercise of sovereignty and self-determination.

[Signed] Luis Alberto Monge, Secretary General of the National Liberation Party Political Committee.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS RELEASE OF BRITISH BANKERS

PA031705 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1624 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 3 Jul (LATIN)--Government spokesman Col Rafael Flores Lima announced today that two British bankers, who were kidnaped by leftist guerrillas here almost 8 months ago, have been released. Flores said that the two bankers--Ian Massie and Michael Chatterton--were released separately yesterday in Colonia Escalon, an elegant diplomatic district.

No information was provided as to whether any ransom was paid for the captives, who are officials of the Salvadoran branch of the Bank of London and South America, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International. Flores added that he was informed of the release of the two Britons by security officials. He added that Massie was released first, shortly before noon, and Chatterton 2 hours later. No other details are available, and the bank's officials could not be contacted for comment.

TEACHERS UNION BEGINS 3-DAY NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PA032303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jul (AFP)--About 15,000 members of the Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES) today began a 3-day nationwide strike. The teachers are protesting the murders of teachers belonging to ANDES, which is a member of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). The ultraright White Warriors Union (UGB) has taken credit for the deaths of the teachers, whom it charges were leftists. According to ANDES figures, at least 24 teachers have been killed since May. The government condemned these deaths and offered to investigate, but ANDES is asking for stronger action. Meanwhile, a powerful bomb exploded today at the home of an engineer of the executive committee of the Lempa River, the country's main electric power company. The bomb caused more than $30,000 worth of damage. There were no deaths. No terrorist group has claimed credit for the attack.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ATTEMPTED CUBAN SUBVERSION

PA032258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today accused Cuba of promoting communist subversion in Central America. In a communique, the government charged that the Cuban regime is intensifying efforts to provoke an uprising in the country, as pointed out in a secret U.S. intelligence report released yesterday by a U.S. news agency.

"The report is accurate and the Guatemalan Government has more than once alerted the people to the aims pursued by the subversives, who are trying to maintain a climate of agitation by any means, following instructions and slogans from foreign tyrannies," said the communique. "The Guatemalan Government's security forces are vigilant to counteract these actions, and those found responsible will be punished to the full extent of the law," added the communique. The government said "extremist conspirators have been carrying out a series of criminal acts ranging from agitation to the murder of low-level government officials." It added that the government is aware of contacts between the Guatemalan leftists and "Cuban conspirators who are trying to provoke civil war throughout Central America in order to establish totalitarian domination." "In reply to the actions by international communism, the Guatemalan Government warns that it will not permit intervention by foreign forces in Guatemala and that it will act drastically, as required by the circumstances," concluded the official statement.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA041952 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1718 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Jul (LATIN)--According to army sources, 2 guerrillas were killed and 1 soldier was injured in clashes between government forces and rebels in an area 250 km north of this capital.

The armed forces announced in a communique issued here today that the clashes took place in Uspantan, Quiche Department, and that the group's leader was probably among the casualties. The communique added that although no documents were found on the body, one of the dead guerrillas looked like a Cuban. The army communique said the guerrillas tried to seize a village near Uspantan but a patrol stopped them. The rebels left their weapons and ammunition on the spot and fled, abandoning their two dead comrades, the report adds. A military medic was injured by a shotgun blast. The Quiche and Huehuetenango area, near the border with Mexico, is being colonized by the administration as part of the northern transversal belt project. The guerrillas have been carrying out their activities in that area for some time now, staging spectacular attacks on neighboring towns. According to the army, the subversives wanted to hold a meeting in the village in order to ask local inhabitants to join them.

LABOR MINISTRY ALLOWS NICARAGUAN REFUGEES TO WORK

PA050352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2306 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jul (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government announced officially today that the Labor Ministry, based on humanitarian and fair reasons, has authorized Nicaraguans to work in this country. The official communique notes that the decision is inspired by feelings of brotherhood so that the Nicaraguan refugees may cope with their economic problems. Work permits will be extended for 30 days and will be renewable. According to a report issued by the General Immigration Directorate, more than 10,000 Nicaraguan refugees are in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER PALMA GALVEZ EXPECTED

PA032307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1638 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Roberto Palma Galvez reported to the Presidential Palace yesterday to inform the military triumvirate of the recent OAS meeting where the Nicaraguan case was discussed and of his meeting in Miami, with his Salvadoran colleague, Rodriguez Porth. The foreign minister was asked by newsmen if it was true he had submitted his resignation, as rumored for the past few days. The foreign minister said he had no comment at the time. When the newsmen insisted, Palma Galvez said, that at this moment, as he was leaving the Presidential Palace, he was going home and not to the Foreign Ministry. He said he did not know if he would stay on at the Foreign Ministry.

A presidential source said the foreign minister had presented his resignation because of the dual role he had been compelled to play at the OAS consultative meeting. Honduras helped to draft the resolution asking for the ouster of Gen Anastasio Somoza, and then later had to abstain during the voting. Meanwhile Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ramon Hernandez Alcerro said he will not assume the post of foreign minister in case Palma Galvez resigns. "I do not have the capacity to hold such an important post," Hernandez Alcerro emphasized.

RED CROSS REPORTS INCREASE IN NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA032016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Red Cross reported here today a total of 32,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras. "The figure has increased alarmingly if we consider that last week there were 23,000 Nicaraguan refugees living in Honduras," said a source in this country's Red Cross.

The greatest influx of Nicaraguans occurred at several points on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. The situation continues to worry the Honduran Red Cross since expenses are high and because up to now only the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees is helping the refugees. Colombia, Argentina and Panama have also sent aid to Honduras.

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS ON POLIO INCIDENCE, CAMPAIGN

PA032012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Health Minister Luis Cousin Bogran disclosed today that 20,000 [as received] children are suffering from polio but that only 200 have been paralized by the disease. Cousin briefed the military junta on the progress of the vaccination campaign his ministry is conducting. He said that more personnel have been added to the campaign and that the number of vaccinated children has increased. The authorities were surprised to learn of the large polio incidence in Honduras. The situation is worsened by the limited cooperation offered by parents, many of whom, especially in the rural areas, are reluctant to allow their children to be vaccinated.

NICARAGUA

JAPANESE PAPER REPORTS SOMOZA HAS DECIDED TO RESIGN

OW040945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza has indicated that he has decided to resign, the Japanese daily ASAHI reported today. In an exclusive interview with an ASAHI correspondent held yesterday at the Presidential Palace in Managua, President Somoza said "he is being forced to step (?down under) strong pressure from the United States and other countries." He said "the Organization of American States (OAS), which has been pressing him to quit, should be responsible for running the affairs of Nicaragua after his resignation."

The president said he will seek asylum abroad after resigning. He said he will agree to talks with the Sandinist forces for the establishment of a provisional government on conditions that he will resign, if the government forces, the ruling party and private enterprise are preserved. But he stressed that he would not sell the country and the armed forces to the opposition, as the shah of Iran did, the ASAHI report said. Looking exhausted, President Somoza said "there is no choice but to step down if the United States, which has been supplying most of the foreign aid to Nicaragua, wants it," the report added.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES MEETS; MARTIN DENIES STORY

PA032349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2026 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--For the first time since its installation on 28 May, the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies held sessions today, but it did not discuss the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza, as had been rumored. The chamber met after three unsuccessful attempts to obtain a quorum. It issued a resolution approving the liquidation of last year's national budget. The deputies of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party (minority party recognized by the government) did not attend the session in protest against the chamber's refusal to discuss President Somoza's resignation.

The brief session was held in the Ruben Dario Room at the Intercontinental Hotel. Some Conservative deputies were at the hotel but refused to enter the room where the legislative body met with 37 ruling Liberal Party deputies present. It was officially announced at the end of the session that the joint chambers of congress will meet tomorrow, but the agenda was not disclosed. It was reported unofficially that tomorrow's session could discuss the executive's veto of a law approved by the deputies in the past legislature.

While rumors continue that the full congress will study the resignation of President Somoza, John Martin, political attache at the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, told ACAN-EFE today that it is not true that he said President Somoza is getting ready to leave before Saturday. Martin said he is sending a correction to Radio Reloj. "I have not spoken with any newsman about Somoza's resignation," Martin said.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES KISSINGER STATEMENT

PA050009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2026 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has announced it will undertake a diplomatic offensive in Latin America. It also praised yesterday's statement by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who questioned the Carter administration's policy on the Nicaraguan crisis. "Kissinger's analysis is correct and reflects the reality of what is occurring in Nicaragua, justifying the position of President Somoza's government," Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Harry Bodan told ACAN-EFE today. Bodan added that Kissinger disclosed the danger in which Washington's policy places the Central American isthmus, which is "the immediate target of international subversion."

Kissinger said the State Department's actions to try to replace the Somoza Regime without a formula to safeguard a democratic change could create a power vacuum in Nicaragua. According to Kissinger, that vacuum could be filled by an extreme leftist group directed from Cuba, thus negatively influencing all of Central America. Rafael Cano, President Somoza's press secretary, commented that Nicaragua hopes President Jimmy Carter and his advisers will bear in mind Kissinger's views on the Nicaraguan problem. "Those statements will strengthen the changes in favor of my government's position which have taken place in the United States," Somoza's spokesman said.

However, Roberto Velez Barcenas, the only Conservative (opposition) leader visible in the current political crisis, commented that Kissinger's opinion is that of a former official who has no influence on the decisions of the U.S. State Department. Velez Barcenas added that Somoza's resignation would solve 70 percent of the national problem and that the rest would be easier to solve. He also said the opposition cannot hold a dialog with Somoza and that if Somoza were out of the country it would be easier to reach an understanding with any other government.

In San Jose, the Sandinists and other sectors formed a Government of National Reconstruction, which has already been recognized by Panama and Grenada. Vice Foreign Minister Bodan told ACAN-EFE that besides the high-level negotiations being held between Washington and Managua to find a peaceful solution to the bloody situation in Nicaragua, the Foreign Ministry has begun a diplomatic offensive at the Latin American level. "We believe the resolution of the foreign ministers' meeting in June which demanded Somoza's resignation was based on incorrect information, so we are trying to explain the facts in the political and military areas," the vice minister said. By using the channels of ambassadors accredited to other governments and those accredited in Managua, a greater understanding has been achieved, and even rectifications in some cases in which incongruous or incorrect positions had been assumed by some governments against Nicaragua.

"The response in several cases has been positive after we presented evidence which leaves no doubt about the intervention by Cuba, Panama, Venezuela and Costa Rica in Nicaragua's domestic crisis," Bodan said. Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador in Managua, Lawrence Pezzulo, is expected to arrive today after going to Washington for consultations on Monday. The information Pezzulo brings back from Washington is anxiously awaited here not only by government circles but by the people in general, who fear complete chaos in the country if the civil war continues much longer. The Chamber of Deputies held another brief session at the Intercontinental Hotel today. They heard and passed to a committee a bill that had been in the Secretariat. The session of the joint chambers scheduled for today had to be suspended because the Senate did not have a quorum.

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION TO JOIN NONALINED

LD021442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] San Jose de Costa Rica, July 2 (from TANJUG's correspondent Tone Hocevar)--The provisional Government of Nicaragua, which will move to its national territory as soon as conditions for it have been created, has decided that after Somoza Nicaragua will join the non-aligned countries. The provisional government has already sent an application to this effect to Sri Lanka as the country co-ordinator of the activity of the non-aligned between two summits. This was stated to TANJUG's correspondent by members of the Nicaraguan provisional government Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo and Violeta de Chamorro.

Members of the Nicaraguan provisional government said they will participate in the sixth summit of the non-aligned in Havana. Nicaragua does not want to identify itself with any bloc in the world, the members of the provisional government pointed out and emphasized the demand that Nicaragua's right to self-determination be respected. The provisional Government of Nicaragua, according to its members, fights for the freedom of all Nicaraguans and rejects any form of interference in its internal affairs. The provisional government members stated to TANJUG's correspondent (?they are) against any negotiations with Somoza. New Nicaragua will be a democratic country, the members of the provisional government emphasized.

RADIO SANDINO CRITICIZES GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT

PA031818 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] We have heard about the ridiculous statements made by Romeo Lucas Garcia, the so-called president of Guatemala. In these statements, Lucas Garcia pointed out the historical role of Guatemala dating back to the Spanish colonies when it was the site of the captain general's headquarters, from where the representative of the Spanish crown operated, and said that Guatemala will not break relations with Somoza. Now Lucas is claiming that, in view of the role Guatemala has always had in Central American history, he cannot break relations with dictator Somoza because that would be an attack on the unity of our countries. We wish to inform Lucas that with his attitude he is branding himself as an ally of the Somozist dictatorship. To break with Somoza is not to break relations with the Nicaraguan people; the Somoza family and the Nicaraguan people are two very different things. The strategic (?plans) of Yankee imperialism in Central America have always used corrupt Guatemala administrations as spearheads following the ousting of the legitimate government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

Among the most capitulating were Castillo Armas, Enrique Peralta Azurdia; the Zacapa Jackal, Arana Osorio; Laugerud Garcia, and now Somoza's big friend, Lucas. However, tyrants do not represent nations, and the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan peoples have always been brothers. If the tyrants unite, the peoples of the world unite even more, because they have common interests. Among our ranks we have Guatemalan comrades, just as in the past fighters from the Sandinist National Liberation Front joined with forces struggling to establish a truly democratic government in Guatemala.

We do not care about Lucas' statements. We would be ashamed if Lucas were to say he supports our struggle. We like it this way. We like the solidarity of the Guatemalan people. For a long time now, the Guatemalan people have been supporting us, and we are proud of that. Lucas' statements have been repudiated by his people and the other brothers of Central America, as well as all honest men of the world who support the Nicaraguan struggle. Poor Lucas. He is being left alone since his great friend, Somoza, will soon be defeated by our people.

Long Live the Unbreakable Brotherhood of the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Peoples! Lucas and Somoza are the same thing, and will have the same fate.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS NEAR SOMOZA BUNKER

PA040415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (AFP)--The first antigovernment demonstration since the start of the general strike launched by the Sandinist Front exactly a month ago, aside from the armed uprising, were staged here today only 500 meters from President Anastasio Somoza's bunker. Some 1,000 workers of a government institution in charge of combating coffee plant parasites rallied to demand payment of wages in a boisterous demonstration watched by National Guard troops.

Meanwhile, other groups gathered in front of government and private savings establishments to demand in vain reimbursements of their savings. The establishments' officials refused to open their doors for fear of massive withdrawals of funds. Cash in Managua is becoming scarce, wages have not been paid and inflation due to shortage of various products, is making the inhabitants' life unbearable. The improvised markets that proliferated on street corners have now also been forced to reduce the number of items they offered.

Agriculture is practically paralyzed and products obtained through looting are already gone. Besides, industries and stores are destroyed or ransacked and any initiative toward economic reconstruction will take quite some time yet. Ransacking continues, and today the National Guard had to fire shots in the air to disperse a mob trying to break into the official slaughterhouse in Managua.

According to some reports, the situation in Leon, the second largest city in the country, now under Sandinist control, will get worse, and lack of water and food will be a tragedy. According to reports, the Sandinists have organized the distribution of small rations of groceries, and planted rice and beans in efforts to obtain a harvest in the next few months. Those who have no money to buy a ticket to Miami (Las Mercedes Airport is filled with people awaiting plane departures) cannot do anything but wait. There is fear here, however, even among government circles, of an angry outbreak that may lead to violent demonstrations.

SANDINISTS ANNOUNCE CREATION OF POPULAR POWER BODIES

PA012056 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 1 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers: Our victory means a free Nicaragua. Our triumph means Nicaragua without Somoza, Somozism or the National Guard. Our victory means a new power, the power of the entire people. Our people are building popular power in all places liberated by our armed forces in a climate of peace, participation and vigilance. Mayors are being popularly elected in all districts, municipalities and departments. A broad-based popular power structure with the participation of popular councils has been organized in free Masaya. With the help of Moises Hassan, one of the members of the Government of National Reconstruction, the new form of local power is being (?created) in Masaya to guarantee the defense of the democratic gains we are achieving with arms in hand.

Popular courts of justice are being organized. They are already operating in the areas liberated by our forces. In Somotillo, free territory [word indistinct] in Nicaragua, a popular court of justice composed of patriots and honest Nicaraguans tried several Somozist soldiers who fell into our hands. After trying them, the court decided to release them and to turn them over to the International Red Cross. This action reflects the complete equanimity and respect our people feel, even for their enemies.

Civil defense committees are also operating in the cities under our control. They are organizing and controlling the distribution of foodstuffs and enforcing sanitation measures. The civil defense committees, the popular courts of justice, the popular mayors and the departmental and municipal councils organized by the people are the people's new organizational control and defense mechanisms in a country which is advancing in its struggle for final liberation, burying forever the disgraceful Somozist dictatorship and establishing a system of social peace, work and national reconstruction.

Long Live the Departmental and Municipal Councils! Long Live the Popular Courts of Justice! Long Live the Civil Defense Committees! Long Live the United People's Movement! Long Live the Sandinist National Liberation Front!

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS FSLN OVERRUNS CITY OF RIVAS

PA040018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 3 Jul (AFP)--The city of Rivas, 100 km south of Managua and just 35 km from the Costa Rican border, fell to the Sandinist guerrillas, Radio Sandino reported here today.

The report, which has not been confirmed with spokesmen for the combatants in San Jose, would entail a major guerrilla advance on the southern front, which is regarded as instrumental to the final outcome of the Nicaraguan crisis.

A Sandinist communique this morning reported heavy fighting in Rivas yesterday afternoon. The city has been under guerrilla attack for several days. A guerrilla victory would now [words indistinct] National Guard troops entrenched at La Virgen, about 10 km farther to the south, which are containing the Sandinist Front's Gasper Garcia Laviana Column's advance.

U.S. MANEUVERS ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION SCORED

FL041154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is moving quickly to find ways that would permit frustrating the victory of the Nicaraguan people. After failing to obtain a consensus in the OAS to intervene militarily, Washington now is moving officials and pawns trying to preserve Somozism in Nicaragua. Officials of the Somoza regime, such as his cousin (Luis Palai Debayle) and Foreign Minister Julio Quintana, constantly come and go between Managua and Washington to receive instructions for an eventual replacement of the tyrant.

James Carter, having lost confidence in his Secretary of State Cyrus Vance because of the defeat of the latter's efforts at the recently held OAS consultative meeting, has appointed his security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to take charge of Yankee actions regarding the Nicaraguan problem. The President, in addition to his tactical move of joining the Latin American majority after rejection of the intervention proposal, lost no time in saying that the stepchild Somoza should leave office. It has been demonstrated once again that Washington follows a policy without principles. When a dictator or lackey no longer serves its interest, it sacrifices him. And, although the U.S. has not stopped providing assistance and weapons to Somoza to repress and massacre the people to the end, it already is thinking of replacing him. The scheme is aimed at the creation of a so-called government of conciliation in which Somoza followers and opponents would participate.

Extension of the war all over Nicaragua, the effects of the general strike which paralyzed the country, the Sandinistas' capture of most of the interior cities and the siege that is developing around Managua are causing fear in the James Carter government. The fear of a final Sandinista offensive which would force out the crafty Somoza and lead to the establishment of a popular and democratic government in Nicaragua are causing sleepless nights to officials of the U.S. administration.

The United States now is employing more subtle methods in its aim at frustrating the success of the armed struggle led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] and it is pulling strings and pawns trying to divide the opposition forces that are fighting against Somoza. The United States now is trying to contact forces opposed to the regime which, in its opinion, are not represented in the National Government of Reconstruction. The United States is seeking to set up such forces against the new state organ created by the Sandinista Front. Should the United States succeed in establishing a government it now calls a provisional government instead of one of conciliation, its maneuvers likewise are aimed at having the least possible representation of the Sandinista Front in such a government. The main purpose of the imperialist plan is to frustrate a triumph of the people and prevent a victory of the patriots who for decades have been fighting untiringly to make Sandino's homeland free and independent.

The government of James Carter is trying to use formulas in Nicaragua similar to those the United States and Great Britain sponsored in Rhodesia for the purpose of thwarting the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots. The U.S. Government is trying to carry out methods in that Central American nation similar to the ominous Egyptian-Israeli peace plan in the Middle East. As always, it uses subterfuge and bribery, generates discord and divisionism and whatever else it can to preserve its interests. Nevertheless, the people of Nicaragua, the National Government of Reconstruction government and the Nicaraguan vanguard--the FSLN--are on the alert. To each niggardly action they respond to imperialism and its followers with a firm position. The people of Nicaragua will not let their victory be taken away from them by political maneuvers or force of arms.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH MARSHAL TITO

FL042346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Yugoslav President Josip Tito today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivered a letter to Tito from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Government, and told him of the activities in our country in preparation for the sixth summit of the nonalined countries movement. For his part the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia expressed his country's willingness to continue to fully contribute to the preparations for the Havana summit and confirmed his participation at the summit. Afterward the Cuban delegation met with Aleksandar Grilckov, member of the League of Communists Presidency, and other top officials of the Yugoslav Government.

Rodriguez Meets Foreign Secretary

FL031017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has continued talks in Yugoslavia. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec exchanged views on preparations for the sixth nonalined countries summit that will be held in Havana and positions of the nonalined countries movement. Vrhovec hosted a luncheon in honor of the Cuban delegation on Monday.

BLAS ROCA REPORTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

FL031801 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, held a press conference this morning to report on the agenda to be discussed during the first session of the National Assembly which will open tomorrow Wednesday 4 July in the Karl Marx theater. Blas Roca said that the draft law on social security will be discussed along with the methodological draft on the people's government delegates reporting to their constituents. The meeting will also learn about the suggestions on review procedures for the supreme tribunal and the republic's attorney general office.

The Assembly will also ratify the various laws drawn up by the Council of State since the previous meeting along with the reports on transfering housing units of the central administrative organizations to local people's government organs. A study on the national passenger transportation service which includes buses, railroad cars and automobiles, and a report on the traffic problems will also be discussed. The agenda will also cover a report on the National Assembly's international activities and a report on housing capacities and tourist installations. Lastly they will study National Assembly expenses and a proposal made by the deputies. As we have been reporting, the National People's Government Assembly will open tomorrow Wednesday 4 July in the morning and will meet on 4, 5 and 6 July. Attending the press conference with Blas Roca were Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly, and other officials and leaders of our maximum legislative organ.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION TO GUINEA BEGINS TALKS

For Conakry reportage on the talks being held between Cuban Vice President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Raul Donas Santana, and Guinean Minister Mamadou Bah, see the West Africa section of the 5 July Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ST LUCIA

LABOR PARTY DEFEATS UNITED WORKERS PARTY IN ELECTION

FL031144 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia's opposition Labor Party has won a landslide victory in yesterday's general elections, capturing 12 of the 16 seats declared up to early this morning. One more seat still (?remains) to be declared of the 17 seats (words indistinct). The United Workers Party of outgoing Prime Minister John Compton has won only four of the seats contested. The victory by the Labor Party has ended 15 years in office for Mr Compton.

Resignation of Prime Minister

WA032217 London REUTER in English 2139 GMT 3 Jul 79 WA

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 3, REUTER--Prime Minister John Compton resigned today after 15 years in power following a landslide victory in general elections on this Caribbean island by the opposition St Lucia Labor Party (SLP). Mr Compton said he was leaving office without rancor, recrimination or regret. Governor General Sir Allan Lewis was expected to ask SLP leader Allan Louisy, a 62-year-old retired high court judge, to form a new government.

The SLP captured 12 of the 17 parliamentary seats in the first general elections here since independence from Britain in February this year. Mr Compton's United Workers Party won four seats and one had still to be declared today. The former prime minister retained his seat in parliament. The SLP victory was attributed to a combination of disenchanted youth, dissatisfied public servants and determined trade union action among the country's 110,000 population.

LABOR LEADER TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

FL041449 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia's retired Judge Allan Louisy will be called on later today by Governor General Sir Allen Lewis to form a government. This followed the Labor Party's landslide election victory over Prime Minister John Compton's United Workers Party on Monday. The decision to ask Mr Louisy to be prime minister was taken last night after a meeting of the executive of the Labor Party. It was a choice of either Mr Louisy or Mr (George Udlom). According to reports, it is likely that Mr Udlom will be deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs while his brother John will be minister of community development, youth and sports. The agriculture, lands and fisheries portfolio is expected to be given to (Peter Joisy) with (Winston Senat) getting the portfolio of attorney general and minister of legal affairs; finance, trade and industry and communication and works are yet to be apportioned but sources have said that the Finance Ministry might be held by the prime minister.

The Nicaraguan Congress accused the Costa Rican Government of permitting the passage of arms and men through its territory in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. It accused Panama of training guerrillas and contributing arms.

Rumors increased this afternoon in Managua that President Anastasio Somoza is extremely ill and is being closely watched by a group of doctors after he fainted yesterday and was transfered by helicopter from the bunker to a military hospital. However, official government spokesman Rafael Cano said that "the president is quite well and everything being said about his alleged ill health is false." As of 1300 talks between President Carter's envoys and General Somoza and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction had not begun either in San Jose or Managua. In San Jose the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction were waiting for William Bowdler's call.

The U.S. Embassy has denied that the negotiator is in San Jose, but sources at Juan Santamaria International Airport reported that he arrived last night aboard a special plane. Questioned by EXCELSIOR on rumors that President Somoza might resign in the next few hours, a Nicaraguan National Congress spokesman said this would be a very personal decision by the president himself and that they are only called to appoint a replacement immediately if a resignation occurs. There are reports of large numbers of wounded among the civilian population in view of the indiscriminate surprise attacks by the Somozist Air Force on Matagalpa, Leon and Masaya. The rebel forces replied to the attacks with anti-aircraft artillery.

PERU

COMMUNIST PARTY URGES LEFTIST UNITY

PA030115 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2301 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (PL)--The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee expressed its support for the effort of the leftist forces aimed at unity and urged its promoters to hasten the creation of a popular front. The PCP Central Committee plenum concluded last night after 3 days of discussions in which the theses to be submitted to the party's 7th congress to be held on 31 October were debated. A statement by the plenum harshly criticized the policies followed by the present administration and said that the country's socioeconomic and political crisis is becoming more acute. It likewise supported the PCP decision to formalize unity talks with the popular, student, peasant and worker front and with Gen Leonidas Rodriguez' Socialist Revolutionary Party.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER-ELECT LOUISY EXPLAINS NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

PA042252 Caracas PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 0300 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Bridgetown, 3 Jul (PL)--Allan Louisy, leader of the St Lucia Labor Party, the winner in yesterday's elections, said his government will establish diplomatic relations with the Socialist community, including Cuba. In statements to the press, the future St Lucia prime minister indicated that his country has traditionally had ties only with Great Britain, the United States and Canada but that from now on it will expand its relations beyond the Western powers. "We will have relations with Cuba to benefit the people of St Lucia..." Louisy said, although he ignored a newsman who asked if those ties would also be in the military field.

Regarding the Caribbean Common Market [CARICOM], the Labor Party leader was cautious, promising to undertake an in-depth study of the problem with the other members of his party's leadership. He indicated that most Labor Party leaders are opposed to the creation of the so-called "joint regional security force" which some members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States are advocating. That idea is being promoted by the United States and Great Britain due to the assumption of power by the popular revolutionary government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Grenada. Louisy clearly said today that the issue of the "joint regional security force," which would supposedly be used domestically against external threats, clashes with the prevailing views in his party.

Referring to his domestic policy, the Labor Party leader promised social justice will prevail, avoiding any type of partisan segregation. He referred to a possible investigation of the economic mismanagement of the John Compton administration, which was defeated yesterday when the Labor Party won 12 of the 17 legislative seats. Louisy said if any evidence of corruption is found against Compton or any of his officials they will be brought to justice by the attorney general.

Regarding management of the national economy, Louisy stressed state control in some important areas such as agriculture, tourism and hotel ownership through acquisitions. He said agriculture must be reorganized, particularly in areas where there are large farms with fallow lands. Unless large portions of fallow lands are placed into production, they may be purchased by the state, which will divide them into small plots and sell them to the peasants. He added that many workers and peasants are landless while there is sufficient land. He regretted that during the 15 years of the Compton government tourism displaced agriculture, which was traditionally the backbone of the island's economy. "We want to be involved in tourism. We are not discouraging it because we need the industry and the foreign exchange it provides," he stressed. He promised that the state will try to buy certain hotels and will promote the establishment of guest houses by the people to absorb the tourists who cannot be accommodated at the large hotels.

He also spoke of business and the private sector, noting that Labor Party spokesmen have criticized merchants who cooperate with the Compton administration at the expense of the workers. Louisy indicated that his government will give the private sector an opportunity to be involved in the country's development but that controls will be applied wherever necessary. He regretted that during the Compton adminstration most of the profits ended up in the hands of big business while the people were abandoned.

Resignation of Prime Minister Compton

PA040305 Caracas PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 2358 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Excerpt] In an interview with the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) and later with the press in general, Louisy, whose party defeated John Compton's United Workers Party (UWP) 12 seats to 5, said the composition of his cabinet will be decided during a special SLP executive session. Meanwhile, outgoing Prime Minister Compton today instructed the governor general of St Lucia, Allan Lewis, to appoint a new chief of government, in accepting his crushing defeat in yesterday's elections. At the same time, Compton tendered his resignation as prime minister and announced that he was giving up the island's political power without "rancor or recrimination, or even regret," just as he gave "this part of his life."